

SEPTEMBER 1973

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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

SEPTEMBER 1973 - No. 150

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Asian Sub-Continent

Tracing bureau

Since the ICRC started its action in the Asian sub-continent, the various tracing bureaux have transmitted more than 12,650,000 messages between Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

In July, Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees in India exchanged a total of 887,400 letters with relatives in Pakistan. Further, almost 100,000 family messages between civilians in Pakistan and Bangladesh went through India.

Repatriation operations

On 20 July 1973, the repatriation of 200 Pakistani civilian internees (mostly women and children) took place under the auspices of Swiss diplomatic representatives, in the presence of ICRC delegates. The operation was carried out at the Indo-Pakistani frontier post of Wagah. The ICRC delegates also repatriated a Pakistani prisoner of war and a Pakistani civilian internee whom the Indian authorities had released for compassionate reasons. In the opposite direction, the ICRC arranged for the transfer of four Bengali members of the Pakistani army and their wives, plus three Bengali civilians and twenty-two children, who were subsequently to be taken to Bangladesh.

During this operation, ICRC delegates in Pakistan transmitted to delegates in India 47,280 parcels for Pakistani prisoners of war in that country.

On 22 August, a further repatriation operation was carried out under the auspices of the ICRC at Wagah. Forty-four Bengali servicemen with members of their families and four Bengali civilians crossed from Pakistan into India and will eventually go to Bangladesh, while, in the opposite direction, two Pakistanis, one of them a civilian internee and the other a prisoner of war, returned to Pakistan.

The ICRC delegates in Pakistan took this opportunity to hand over to their colleagues in India 20,400 parcels to be distributed to Pakistani prisoners of war in India.

Bangladesh

Relief for prisoners of war.—During the first half of 1973, the ICRC distributed relief supplies worth 6,000 Swiss francs to the seventy-five Pakistani prisoners of war held in the Dacca central prison.

This relief consisted mainly of blankets, food (tea, sugar and powdered milk), cigarettes and newspapers. In addition, the prisoners regularly received individual parcels containing toilet items, clothing and food supplies. The ICRC delegation provided the prison with medicaments for the prisoners.

Visits to Pakistani internees.—At the end of July, ICRC delegates visited Dogra and Kilo Camps, where they saw 1,907 and 464 Pakistani civilians, respectively.

Non-local communities.—The ICRC delegates continued their regular visits to non-local communities in Bangladesh during July and August, to supervise the smooth distribution of relief provided by the Pakistan Government and Red Cross, and the security, employment and health conditions.

During its nineteen months of activity following the December 1971 conflict, the ICRC has established and administered in the communities twenty-four dispensaries, equipped with clinics, maternity wards, and vaccination and anti-scabies centres. The ICRC has now turned the dispensaries over to the Bangladesh Red Cross, which will itself supervise medical activities in non-local camps.

India

Visits to prisoners of war.—In July, ICRC delegates in India continued their visits to Pakistani prisoners of war. They went to twenty-two camps in the Ganges basin and saw altogether some 40,500 prisoners of war with whom they were, as usual, able to talk without witnesses.

In eight camps, the ICRC distributed relief supplies—mainly food, spectacles, books, writing paper, musical instruments and sports equipment—worth 4,200 Swiss francs.

Relief for civilian internees.—During the month of July 1973, ICRC delegates in India carried out relief distributions in camps holding Pakistani civilian internees.

This aid was essentially in the form of a fresh fruit daily for 4,000 children (at a monthly cost of 7,800 Swiss francs) and sums of money from Pakistan for adults. In July, more than 60,000 Swiss francs were remitted to nearly 8,000 persons.

Pakistan

Visits to Bengalis.—ICRC delegates in Pakistan have in the past few weeks made several rounds of visits to the various categories of Bengalis detained in that country. They visited the “repatriation centres” at Kharian, Mandi Bahauddin, Lyallpur, Karsaz, Malir, Drigh Road and Masroor, where they saw about 15,000 civilians and more than 1,300 members of the Pakistan army, all of Bengali origin. In August, the delegates went to the Haripur, Abottabad, Peshawar, Hyderabad and Mirpur Khas prisons, where they visited about a hundred Bengalis. Two “expatriation centres” were also visited in August—the Warsak centre and the North Karachi Labourers’ Housing Society centre, where some 400 former Bengali officials are living with their families.

Brunei

The ICRC regional delegate for Asia visited the Sultanate of Brunei for the first time in August. In contacts with leaders of the local Red Cross (a branch of the British Red Cross) and with

the British High Commissioner, he explained the role and activities of the ICRC.

Indonesia

The ICRC regional delegate for Asia was in Indonesia from 23 to 28 July. In Djakarta and subsequently at Bogor and Bandung, he had a number of talks with leading members of the National Society and its regional committees.

In Djakarta, the ICRC regional delegate met representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Laos

On 3 July, the ICRC delegate in Laos visited 22 and 179 prisoners of war in Chinaimo and Samkhé prisons respectively, at Vientiane, as well as 10 civilians. The ICRC delegate was not authorized to speak with prisoners in private, in contrast with his previous visits.

Malaysia

The ICRC regional delegate for Asia visited in August 1973 various regions of Malaysia. First, on the Malaysian mainland, he had talks with Red Cross and government authorities, after which he visited the Jerjak, Batu Gajah and Taiping "moral rehabilitation centres", where he saw altogether about 400 detainees.

From 10 to 12 August, the delegate was made welcome by the authorities and the local Red Cross of Sarawak. He visited a number of Red Cross installations and also the Kuching preventive detention centre with its 865 detainees.

The regional delegate concluded his trip with a stay in Sabah; here too he met members of the local section of the Malaysian Red Cross.

Republic of Vietnam

Since the beginning of this year, the ICRC delegation in the Republic of Vietnam has extended the medico-social activities

which its doctor-delegates have been carrying out in a number of Saigon orphanages for several years. Their efforts have been brought to bear on three main sectors: an improvement has been brought about in preventive measures, by vaccination campaigns mainly against poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tuberculosis, the regular dispensing of vitamins, systematic disinfection and higher standards of hygiene; provision has been made for the psychological development of children by measures intended to ameliorate their surroundings (walls painted in gay colours, new beds, decorations, purchase of toys, broadcast of Vietnamese music, etc.); improvements have been made in the quality and quantity of orphanage personnel.

Middle East

Visits to prisoners of war

ICRC delegates in the Arab Republic of Egypt and Israel continued their visits to prisoners of war and, as customary, talked with them in private.

In Israel, the 56 Egyptian prisoners of war were visited on 2 and 15 August; in the *Arab Republic of Egypt*, the ICRC delegate saw the ten Israeli prisoners of war on 3 and 13 August.

Family reuniting

A family reuniting operation across the Suez Canal under ICRC auspices, on 9 August, enabled 173 persons to join their relatives in the Arab Republic of Egypt and 116 to go to the occupied territories of Gaza and the Sinai.

Student travel

As mentioned in an earlier issue, the ICRC, this year as in previous years, organized travel facilities for Arab university students returning to Gaza for their holidays. From the University of Cairo, 2,524 students crossed the Suez Canal under ICRC auspices between 16 July and 8 August 1973, while at Ahmadiye, on the Golan cease-fire line, the ICRC organized the passage, on 22 August, of

138 students returning to Damascus University after a few weeks holidays in Gaza, together with one new student.

Repatriation

On 10 August, the ICRC delegates in Israel arranged the repatriation through the frontier post of Roshanikra of three Lebanese shepherds who had been captured four days previously.

Colombia

One of the ICRC regional delegates for Latin America went to the penitentiary settlement on the island of Gorgona and to the Ibagué prison. He saw more than 1,700 detainees in the two institutions. The ICRC regional delegate also obtained permission to visit the Tolernaida prison, run by the military authorities, where he saw almost ninety detainees.

Everywhere the delegate was able to talk with detainees of his choice without any witnesses. Relief supplies were distributed in two prisons.

Mexico

The ICRC regional delegate for Central America has been in Mexico for the last few weeks. He met the heads of the Departments of Defence and Education, with whom he discussed ICRC activities and the dissemination of Red Cross principles among the armed forces and youth. For the latter, 10,000 copies of the school textbook "The Red Cross and My Country" are to be printed locally for distribution in Mexican schools.

The delegate was also received by Red Cross leaders, and visited the Monterrey, Chilpancingo and Acapulco branches and the place of detention in each of those towns.

Guatemala

The ICRC regional delegate for Central America and the Caribbean was in Guatemala from 19 July to 6 August. He was welcomed by leaders of the National Red Cross Society and visited its premises and establishments. The ICRC delegate conversed with the

Ministers of the Interior, Health and Defence and with the Vice-Ministers for Education and Telecommunications. He also met the Director of the Polytechnical College, who showed keen interest in the dissemination of international humanitarian law and expressed himself in favour of the introduction of a course on the Geneva Conventions in the curriculum.

The regional delegate visited six places of detention in Guatemala, Salama, Escuintla and Frejanes. Altogether, he saw more than 2,800 detainees, some of whom were being held for offences or reasons of a political nature, and distributed medicaments in three prisons.

Nicaragua

The ICRC regional delegate had talks in Managua with the Vice-Minister for Defence and with National Red Cross leaders. He also visited seven places of detention, containing about 650 detainees.

Gabon

The ICRC regional delegate for West and Central Africa was in Gabon from 3 to 11 August. At Libreville, he met the Acting President of the Gabonese Republic, the Minister of State for Internal Affairs, the Ministers of Health and Social Affairs and several other members of the Government. The ICRC delegate had talks with the Minister of Education about the school textbook, "The Red Cross and My Country", copies of which will soon be distributed to schools in Libreville, Franceville and Port Gentil.

Zaire

The ICRC regional delegate for West and Central Africa, on 3 August, visited two Portuguese servicemen held prisoner by the GRAE (Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile) in Zaire. The delegate spoke in private with the prisoners, who gave him letters to be forwarded to their families.

*IN GENEVA***Accession to the Geneva Conventions**

By a communication dated 20 June 1973, which reached the Swiss Federal Government on the 28th of the same month, the Prime Minister of Swaziland informed the Swiss Federal Council of his country's accession to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions. This accession, which becomes effective on 28 December 1973, brings the number of States Parties to the Geneva Conventions to 135.

An ICRC publication

The definitive text of the *draft Additional Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions*, drawn up by the ICRC as a sequel to the two sessions of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, in 1971 and 1972, have just come off the press. The text has been drafted in English, French and Spanish and may be obtained at 10 Swiss francs a copy from the ICRC Documents and Dissemination Division, 7, Avenue de la Paix, CH—1211 Geneva.

IN BANGLADESH

Anti-Scabies Centres

Some time ago, the ICRC medical team in Bangladesh noted that in the various non-Bengali settlements 60 to 70 per cent of the children and a large number of adults were suffering from scabies. It was decided to construct Centres for the treatment of that skin disease, and the ICRC made a substantial sum available.

A Centre was established at Mirpur, near Dacca,¹ in a house specially converted for the purpose. It was so installed as to serve as a prototype for other Centres. Five have opened since April 1973 and are operating in Bangladesh.

Through a waiting room outside the Centre, the patient reaches two shower rooms. Here the skin areas affected are treated with soap and brush. Meanwhile the patient's clothing is boiled and hung up to dry outside. The patient then proceeds to one of the two treatment halls, where specially trained personnel attend to his sores. Should the stage reached by the disease require it, the treatment is renewed a few days later.

In the Mirpur Centre, 90 to 110 patients receive treatment daily.

¹ *Plate.*

ICRC Relief Consignments

January – June 1973

During the first half of 1973, the ICRC Relief Service despatched the following consignments:

To Africa, the ICRC sent medicaments and medical equipment totalling 55,365 Swiss francs to the National Societies of Chad, the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Gambia and Rwanda, and to the GRAE (Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile). On behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC) it transmitted 120 tons of skimmed powdered milk (480,000 Swiss francs), in four consignments of 30 tons, to the National Societies of Ghana, Liberia, Mauritius and Senegal. Eight countries were the recipients of a Swiss Government donation consisting of 10 tons of unskimmed powdered milk (70,000 Swiss francs) for the Gambia, 75 tons of wheat flour (41,250 Swiss francs) for Ethiopia and a further 335 tons of wheat flour (184,250 Swiss francs) shared by the Gambia (50 tons), Kenya (75 tons), Liberia (30 tons), Mauritius (50 tons), Sierra Leone (30 tons), Swaziland (50 tons) and Tanzania (50 tons).

To Latin America, the consignments consisted mainly of medicaments and medical equipment. The ICRC sent first-aid kits, litters and other supplies to a total value of 119,030 Swiss francs to the National Societies of Argentina, El Salvador, Honduras, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay, while those of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Uruguay received medicaments worth 56,220 Swiss francs in all.

A Swiss Government donation of unskimmed powdered milk worth 217,000 Swiss francs was sent to Chile (30 tons) and to Panama (1 ton).

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To Asia, the ICRC sent several consignments, some of its own and some on behalf of the Indo-China Operational Group (IOG). The ICRC itself supplied medicaments and medical and surgical equipment totalling 171,135 Swiss francs, as follows: Bangladesh (791 kg, 19,520 Swiss francs); Khmer Republic (50 kg, 4,530 Swiss francs); Nepal (28 kg, 525 Swiss francs); Republic of Vietnam (134 kg, 8,600 Swiss francs); Democratic Republic of Vietnam (631 kg, 17,800 Swiss francs), and Pathet Lao (635 kg, 120,000 Swiss francs). In addition, it consigned to Pakistan 5 tons of unskimmed powdered milk (35,000 Swiss francs) offered by the Swiss Confederation.

On behalf of the IOG, the ICRC transmitted emergency medicaments and medical equipment for Laos (110,000 Swiss francs); medical equipment, X-ray apparatus and operating tables for the Pathet Lao (58,700 Swiss francs), and medicaments for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (92,000 Swiss francs).

In Europe, various countries received medicaments from the ICRC, the total value of the supplies being 17,940 Swiss francs.

In the Middle East, the ICRC transmitted on behalf of the Swiss Confederation 3 tons of unskimmed powdered milk to Jordan and 10 tons to the Syrian Arab Republic, totalling 91,000 Swiss francs. An EEC donation of 180 tons of skimmed powdered milk worth 720,000 Swiss francs was consigned to the following countries: Arab Republic of Egypt, 30 tons; Israel and occupied territories, 30 tons (120,000 Swiss francs); Jordan, 20 tons (80,000 Swiss francs); Lebanon, 20 tons; Syrian Arab Republic, 20 tons; Yemen Arab Republic, 30 tons, and Democratic Republic of Yemen, 30 tons. Besides this, the ICRC sent the Syrian Red Crescent medicaments to the value of 7,000 Swiss francs, and the "Palestinian Red Crescent" antibiotics amounting to 8,500 Swiss francs.

The relief supplies sent or transmitted by the ICRC during the first half of the year totalled more than 2.5 million Swiss francs.

The Tracing of Missing Persons in 1972

This humanitarian work continues unabated, as can be seen from the following details relating to last year :

Central Tracing Agency

During 1972, the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva received 82,587 requests and communications (47,198 in 1971) and sent out 79,296 letters (50,799 in 1971). This considerable increase in the volume of work was due mainly to the conflict in the Asian sub-continent.

The principal tasks of the Central Tracing Agency consist in obtaining from the competent authorities any information available about their captives and about enemy combatants found dead at the front; registering such data in its card index; informing the casualties' governments and families; opening enquiries where information is lacking; ensuring, or helping to ensure, the transmission of messages between prisoners and their families and between civilians separated by the events; issuing certificates of captivity, hospitalization or death, and reuniting families, in co-operation with National Societies.

In 1972, the Central Tracing Agency received 641 lists containing names of prisoners of war, civilian internees or other detainees consisting of a total of 7,788 pages and 196,724 names, 68,720 capture cards and 94 death certificates.

It opened 12,951 enquiries, addressed to National Red Cross Societies, delegations of the ICRC, the International Tracing Service at Arolsen and other competent bodies, and closed 14,810 files,

with a positive result in 7,686 of them. It transmitted 32,106 family messages, but this does not include messages exchanged direct between the ICRC delegations on the spot numbering 49,103 messages in the Middle East and about 1.1 million in the Asian sub-continent. The Central Tracing Agency issued 1,880 certificates of captivity.

In the field, the Central Tracing Agency bureaux in Islamabad, New Delhi and Dacca continued their work. Towards the end of the year, the Agency also sent some of its qualified staff to the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam and to the Lao and Khmer Red Cross Societies in order to aid them to set up tracing bureaux in their own country.

* * *

International Tracing Service

In 1972, the International Tracing Service (ITS) at Arolsen, which the ICRC had operated since 1955, received 145,743 inquiries, 17,871 more than in 1971.

There was a marked increase in the number of requests for incarceration and residence certificates (59,403) relating to the Compensation Act which came into effect in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1953, and in requests for death certificates (4,948), for photocopies (2,231), for information with a view to obtaining an income or pension (4,305), for tracing persons (10,559) and, above all, for information for the preparation of books dedicated to the memory of those deported (43,991 as against 11,686 in 1971). On the other hand, requests submitted by attorneys-general (11,805 as against 38,133 in 1971) and, to a lesser extent, requests for documents relating to cases of sickness (2,857), inquiries from record offices and publications (3,452), and requests for historical and statistical information (1,176), decreased. The remainder (1,016) were requests for miscellaneous information.

After scrutinizing all the requests received, the ITS sent out 184,907 replies in 1972. They took the form of incarceration and residence certificates, death certificates issued by the special registry

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office also situated in Arolsen, documents relating to sickness, reports, affirmative and negative replies, explanatory letters and photocopies.

In 1972, as in earlier years, the ITS acquired many more documents from the Koblenz Federal Archives, the Auschwitz State Museum, the Speyer State Archives, the Majdanek State Museum, the Dachau Commemorative Museum, and the Upper Austrian branch of the Austrian Red Cross, at Linz. With substantially increased facilities for supplying information, a large number of incarceration certificates or extracts from documents could thus be provided in response to earlier requests which, for lack of documents, had not been complied with.

Under the heading "Concentration camp documents", more than 10,000 names of detainees, men and women taken to the Auschwitz concentration camp from Warsaw in August and September 1944, were listed. They were a part of the convoys of persons deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp, after the Warsaw uprising. As the ITS had no documents on the subject, this fills an important gap in the concentration camp archives.

The processing of documents on concentration camps and places of detention continued in 1972. The provisional catalogue of concentration camps entitled "*Vorläufiges Verzeichnis der Konzentrationslager und deren Aussenkommandos sowie anderer Haftstätten unter dem Reichsführer SS in Deutschland und den deutschbesetzten Gebieten 1933-1945*", published in 1969, can thus be completed. Preparatory work on a list of places of detention also started in 1972.

ICRC FINANCIAL POSITION IN 1972

I. In the Annual Report for 1971, the ICRC announced that the presentation of the accounts for 1972 would for the first time reflect the new financial structure. The ICRC has to take into account two imperatives, namely, *continuity* for the financing of its permanent activities and *flexibility* in respect of its fluctuating activities. In order that these two imperatives be reconciled, a financial structure divided into three parts has been adopted:

1. The *permanent structure* consists of the professional personnel required for the ICRC's permanent tasks and of the equipment available to that personnel. If it is to function efficiently, this structure must be contained within strict limits and must be of a high professional standard. Continuity in this case is essential.
2. The *temporary (or supplementary) structure* consists of additional personnel, mainly delegates and staff recruited locally for a fixed period to work in ICRC delegations; a few jurists and translators required for the preparation of texts in connection with the development of humanitarian law also form part of the temporary structure. The fairly quick replacement of delegation staffs confers upon it a certain degree of flexibility and consequently avoids overburdening the permanent structure.
3. The *occasional structure* consists of the special accounts opened by the ICRC when it has to mobilize large-scale resources in order to come to the assistance of victims of sudden emergency situations or to undertake some task which lies considerably beyond its regular activities. In these cases, flexibility is of paramount importance.

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The cost of the permanent and temporary structures can be estimated sufficiently ahead for them to be budgeted regularly from one year to the next, with the result that both structures are included together in our annual accounts. The account for 1972 (Table II) shows expenditure according to departments and structure. Table III shows the comparative annual expenditure for 1971 and 1972, subdivided under the various departments, in addition to the budget estimates for 1973.

The occasional structure is reflected in special accounts opened for the financing of specific activities which, because of their occasional nature, give rise to expenditure that can vary a great deal from one year to the next. In addition, such expenditure is very often quite unforeseeable, with the result that it cannot be included in the annual accounts and has to be covered by special appeals.

The accounts in respect of these activities may be found in Table V.

II. In the course of this first year, the overall expenditure in respect of temporary structure activities was under 5 million Swiss francs, this being the amount to the extent of which this structure is financed by the Swiss Government.

On the other hand, the financing of the permanent structure for the future is not assured. This has meant that efforts to seek further regular financial resources have been pursued in 1972, the general objective being to raise the total annual contributions received from Governments, other than the Swiss Government, from 2.3 million obtained in 1972 to 7.5 million Swiss francs, that is to say, an amount equal to the fixed contribution remitted annually by the Swiss Government.

This general objective should be attained not later than the end of 1972, in order that the actual needs of the ICRC might be met, after taking into account the rise in the cost of living that is bound to take place during this present era of inflation and monetary instability.

III. In 1971, the United States Government granted an extraordinary contribution of one million dollars. Of the equivalent in Swiss francs of this sum, 1.5 million Swiss francs were utilized in

1971, 1.6 million Swiss francs in 1972 and the balance of 900,000 Swiss francs carried over for the financing of the permanent structure in 1973. As a result of this support, the ICRC, as in the previous year, found it possible to close without any deficit its 1972 accounts in respect of its permanent structure.

ANALYSIS OF BALANCE SHEET AND EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ACCOUNT (Table I)

For the first time in many years, no figure in respect of long-term or middle-term conditional commitments appears in the balance sheet. The account "*Advance from the Swiss Government*", which showed a balance of 10 million francs at 31 December 1971, has been written off, after a vote was passed by the Swiss Parliament in March 1972 converting this advance into a non-recurring subvention. Thus, the account headed "*Relief expenses covered by special advances*" which appeared under Assets as the counterpart of advances received has also been written off.

The permanent structure account having been balanced, current assets, securities in particular, have been kept at their previous values, notwithstanding rising prices, which in some cases were quite considerable, during 1972. This has permitted the creation of a hidden reserve of about 625,000 Swiss francs. For an institution such as the ICRC, whose operations are subject to large and unforeseeable fluctuations in the volume of its activities, the constitution of such a reserve is an elementary precaution.

Under "*Capital Reserve Funds*", the balance carried over from the United States Government's extraordinary contribution received in 1971, amounting to 1.6 million Swiss francs, has been deducted, and the result of the permanent structure account has been added; the balance of "*Capital Reserve Funds*" at 31 December 1972 thus stands at 1,975,017.56 Swiss francs.

To sum up, the balance sheet submitted by the ICRC at 31 December 1972 is among the most favourable it has managed to present for the last ten years, during which period it had to overcome many difficulties.

Statement of Income and Expenditure

It should be pointed out that only the permanent structure can show an accounting result, i.e. an excess of expenditure over income (deficit) or the contrary (surplus). In the case of the temporary structure, if the expenditure is less than the total advances received, the excess receipts constitute a balance which must be carried over to the following year. This was the case in 1972, and this manner of treating the accounts is in harmony with the nature of financial structures.

Table IV gives supplementary information about the Statement of Income and Expenditure as it lists the total of contributions received or expected from Governments and National Red Cross Societies as they appear in the Statement.

Occasional structure

This structure includes all the special accounts that have to be opened for those activities which, because of their high cost and their occasional, and in most cases unforeseeable, nature, have to be financed by funds raised for that particular purpose.

This was the case in the Nigerian operation in which the ICRC was engaged from July 1967 to January 1970, the outstanding problems concerning which were settled only in 1972. The action undertaken by the ICRC in 1970 in Jordan was definitively brought to a close in 1972. Those two operations therefore still appear in the occasional structure accounts for 1972.

The extraordinary expenses incurred by the ICRC in connection with the second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law were almost entirely covered by contributions from Governments and National Societies.

During 1972, operations in the Asian sub-continent had particular incidence on the occasional structure. ICRC action in this area was in two phases: at first, joint action was conducted with the League of Red Cross Societies and lasted until 18 April 1972; during the second phase, the ICRC and the League each resumed its own particular activities. The separate ICRC action began on 19 April 1972 and was still in progress at the beginning of 1973.

An essential aspect of the occasional structure may be seen here: the accounts under this heading are not included in the yearly accounts and the expenditure and income relating to them are carried over from one year to the next as long as the activities concerning them are financed by funds assigned to that purpose.

In December 1972, a special account was opened for financing the preparation and implementation of the action stemming from the cease-fire in Indo-China.

Some expenditure arose in connection with the planning of a large-scale operation in the Amazon area, which will start in 1973.

Table V gives details of the expenses and receipts relating to the accounts of the occasional structure in respect of the various actions referred to above.

Funds for relief actions

Table VI summarizes the movement of this Fund which is essentially maintained out of the public collection in Switzerland and by gifts specified by the donors for relief operations. The expenditure shown here was for purchases of medical and material relief supplies to be distributed by delegates in the course of their regular activities.

It should be pointed out, in connection with the Swiss public collection, that the total amount collected was assigned to the special fund for relief actions, without any deduction for overheads.

Other funds administered by the ICRC

As in previous years, the last table shows the balance sheets and the receipts and expenditure accounts of various funds administered by the ICRC and which, under their respective statutes, are available to the ICRC.

* * *

Balance Sheet as

(In thousands of Swiss francs and

| ASSETS | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | 1972 | 1971 |
| CASH | 4,571 | 4,749 |
| OTHER CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| — Securities | 3,574 | 3,478 |
| — Other investments | 4,448 | 4,018 |
| — Accounts receivable | 3,815 | 1,859 |
| — Accruals and prepaid expenses | 700 | 387 |
| | 12,537 | 9,742 |
| FIXED ASSETS | | |
| — Relief supplies | 103 | 146 |
| — Equipment | 347 | 381 |
| | 450 | 527 |
| ADVANCES TO DELEGATIONS | 841 | 532 |
| RELIEF EXPENSES COVERED BY SPECIAL ADVANCES | | |
| — Yemen | — | 2,050 |
| — Vietnam | — | 3,036 |
| — Middle East | — | 6,014 |
| — Aden | — | 723 |
| — Greece | — | 763 |
| — Textbook | — | 256 |
| — Donation from Swiss Gov't | — | (2,842) |
| | — | 10,000 |
| BALANCE SHEET TOTALS. | 18,399 | 25,550 |
| FUNDS IN TRUST | | |
| — Receivable | — | 3,244 |
| — Bank Securities | 611 | 536 |
| | 611 | 3,780 |
| SURETY FOR GUARANTEE | — | 400 |

TABLE I

at 31 December 1972

with comparative figures for 1971)

LIABILITIES AND OWN FUNDS

| | 1972 | 1971 |
|---|--------|--------|
| SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES | | |
| — Sundry creditors | 2,783 | 1,740 |
| — Accrued liabilities | 377 | 556 |
| | 3,160 | 2,296 |
| OTHER DEBTS | | |
| — Advance from Swiss Federal Government | — | 10,000 |
| SUNDRY PROVISIONS | 2,076 | 488 |
| FUND FOR RELIEF ACTION | | |
| — Reserve | 1,024 | 806 |
| — Earmarked | 5,164 | 3,402 |
| | 6,188 | 4,208 |
| CAPITAL RESERVE FUNDS | | |
| — General Reserve | 648 | 644 |
| — Special Reserve | 1,311 | 2,911 |
| — Excess of income over expenditure | 16 | 3 |
| | 1,975 | 3,558 |
| — Reserve for general conflict | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | 6,975 | 8,558 |
| BALANCE SHEET TOTALS. | 18,399 | 25,550 |
| FUNDS IN TRUST | | |
| — Banks and suppliers. | — | 3,244 |
| — Others | 611 | 536 |
| | 611 | 3,780 |
| GUARANTEE | — | 400 |

Summary Statement of Income and Expenditure of

in Swiss francs

| | Permanent Structure | Temporary Structure | Total |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| EXPENDITURE - for activities by: | | | |
| COMMITTEE, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESI- DENCE | 748,196 | | 748,196 |
| SECRETARY-GENERAL | 229,805 | | 229,805 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND LAW | | | |
| Management, Memorialist, International Review | 443,783 | | 443,783 |
| Delegates to International Organizations | 150,778 | | 150,778 |
| Legal Division | 517,095 | 131,475 | 648,570 |
| Documentation & Dissemination Division | 1 035,270 | | 1 035,270 |
| | 2,146,926 | 131,475 | 2,278,401 |
| OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT | | | |
| Management, Logistics, Delegations Servicing | 980,775 | | 980,775 |
| Europe and North America | 572,718 | 11,923 | 584,641 |
| Africa | 518,654 | 291,458 | 810,112 |
| Asia-Oceania | 1,201,420 | 1,567,744 | 2,769,164 |
| Middle East | 542,795 | 2,290,920 | 2,833,715 |
| Latin America | 475,276 | 11,250 | 486,526 |
| | 4,291,638 | 4,173,295 | 8,464,933 |
| CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY | 796,456 | | 796,456 |
| OTHER DIVISIONS | | | |
| Press and Information Division | 913,962 | | 913,962 |
| Personnel Division | 480,378 | | 480,378 |
| Finance and Administration Division | 3,502,972 | 71,070 | 3,574,042 |
| | 4,897,312 | 71,070 | 4,968,382 |
| COST OF ACTIVITIES | 13,110,333 | 4,375,840 | 17,486,173 |
| OTHER EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Cost of organizing public collection in Switzer- land | 166,672 | | 166,672 |
| New installations | 250,000 | | 250,000 |
| General organizational study | 150,000 | | 150,000 |
| Reserve for future pension fund problems | 756,128 | | 756,128 |
| Sundry expenses | 47,465 | | 47,465 |
| Deficit Second Conference of Experts | 397,534 | | 397,534 |
| | 1,767,799 | | 1,767,799 |
| TOTAL | 14,878,132 | 4,375,840 | 19,253,972 |
| RESULT | | | |
| Excess income transferred to General Reserve | 16,490 | | 16,490 |
| Excess income carried forward to 1973 | | 412,442 | 412,442 |
| TOTAL | 14,894,622 | 4,788,282 | 19,682,904 |

TABLE II

Departments and Structures in 1972

in Swiss francs

| | Permanent Structure | Temporary Structure | Total |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS | | | |
| — annual | 9,818,070 | | 9,818,070 |
| — complementary from Swiss Government | | 4,788,282 | 4,788,282 |
| — extraordinary from US Government (appropriation from) | 1,600,000 | | 1,600,000 |
| CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIONAL SOCIETIES | | | |
| — annual | 858,285 | | 858,285 |
| PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS | 338,090 | | 338,090 |
| OTHER DONATIONS AND LEGACIES | 162,625 | | 162,625 |
| REVENUE FROM INVESTMENTS | 958,711 | | 958,711 |
| OTHER INCOME | | | |
| — To finance School Textbook and Soldier's Manual | 402,713 | | 402,713 |
| — Profit share on insurance premiums | 756,128 | | 756,128 |
| TOTAL | 14,894,622 | 4,788,282 | 19,682,904 |

Summary Statement of Income and Expenditure for 1972

In Swiss francs

| | 1971 | 1972 | Budget 1973 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| EXPENDITURE - for activities by: | | | |
| COMMITTEE, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENCE | 612,415 | 748,196 | 796,990 |
| SECRETARY-GENERAL | 247,549 | 229,805 | 231,395 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND LAW | | | |
| Management, Memorialist, International Review | 407,476 | 443,783 | 567,025 |
| Delegates to International Organizations | 118,935 | 150,778 | 154,140 |
| Legal Division | 1,086,342* | 648,570 | 775,885 |
| Documentation & Dissemination Division | 1,315,975 | 1,035,270 | 688,390 |
| | 2,928,728 | 2,278,401 | 2,185,440 |
| OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT | | | |
| Management, Logistics, Delegations Servicing . | 1,085,369 | 980,775 | 1,635,690 |
| Europe and North America | 321,421 | 584,641 | 346,763 |
| Africa | 871,732 | 810,112 | 1,036,945 |
| Asia-Oceania | 2,330,698 | 2,769,164 | 1,369,048 |
| Middle East | 3,377,122 | 2,833,715 | 2,892,912 |
| Latin America | 434,524 | 486,526 | 669,676 |
| | 8,420,866 | 8,464,933 | 7,951,034 |
| CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY | 666,441 | 796,456 | 945,310 |
| OTHER DIVISIONS | | | |
| Press and Information Division | 608,100 | 913,962 | 945,340 |
| Personnel Division | 768,871 | 480,378 | 677,380 |
| Finance and Administration Division | 3,130,884 | 3,574,042 | 4,016,735 |
| | 4,507,855 | 4,968,382 | 5,639,455 |
| COST OF ACTIVITIES | 17,383,854 | 17,486,173 | 17,749,624 |
| OTHER EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Cost of organizing public collection in Switzerland | 145,672 | 166,672 | 180,000 |
| New installations | | 250,000 | 150,000 |
| General organizational study | | 150,000 | 50,000 |
| Reserve for future pension fund problems | | 756,128 | |
| Contingency reserve | | | 550,000 |
| Provision for salary indexing | | | 300,000 |
| Sundry expenses | 129,556 | 47,465 | |
| Deficit Second Conference of Experts | | 397,534 | |
| EXTRAORDINARY DEPRECIATION | 180,000 | | |
| TRANSFER TO SPECIAL RESERVE | 410,461 | | |
| | 865,689 | 1,767,799 | 1,230,000 |
| TOTAL | 18,249,543 | 19,253,972 | 18,979,624 |
| RESULT | | | |
| Excess income transferred to General Reserve . | 3,568 | 16,490 | |
| Excess income carried forward to 1973 | | 412,442 | |
| TOTAL | 18,253,111 | 19,682,904 | 18,979,624 |

TABLE III

INCOME

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS

. annual
 complementary from Swiss Government
 extraordinary from US Government (appropriation from)

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- annual

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS**OTHER DONATIONS AND LEGACIES**

REVENUE FROM INVESTMENTS

OTHER INCOME

To finance School Textbook and Soldier's Manual
Profit share on insurance premiums

including Conference of Government Experts
on humanitarian law: 1st session 1971—
Fr. 462,194.

The cost of the second session in 1972 amounting to Frs. 1,401,149.25 was attributed to the occasional structure.

SULT, appropriation from General Reserve . . .

TOTAL

Contributions to the ICRC from Governments and National Societies for 1972

| Countries | In Swiss francs | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Governments | | National Societies | |
| | received | receivable | received | receivable |
| Afghanistan | — | — | — | — |
| Albania | — | — | 700 | — |
| Algeria | — | — | — | — |
| Australia | — | 89,895 | 43,215 | — |
| Austria | 24,600 | — | 14,000 | — |
| Barbados | — | — | — | — |
| Belgium | — | 10,800 | 12,500 | — |
| Botswana | — | — | — | 1,910 |
| Brazil | — | 11,700 | — | — |
| Bulgaria | — | 6,000 | 6,250 | — |
| Burma | 6,400 | — | — | 3,000 |
| Burundi | — | — | — | — |
| Cameroon | — | 3,750 | — | — |
| Canada | 115,915 | — | 57,000 | — |
| Central African Republic | — | — | — | — |
| Chile | — | 11,700 | 6,500 | — |
| China (People's Republic) | — | — | — | — |
| Colombia | 13,625 | — | — | — |
| Congo | — | — | — | — |
| Costa Rica | — | — | 480 | — |
| Cyprus | 3,020 | — | — | — |
| Czechoslovakia | — | — | 3,000 | — |
| Denmark | 82,735 | — | — | 4,000 |
| Dominican Republic | — | — | 3,130 | — |
| Ecuador | 1,130 | 185 | 3,200 | — |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | — | 39,000 | — | — |
| El Salvador | — | — | 2,215 | — |
| Ethiopia | — | — | 3,415 | — |
| Finland | 27,185 | — | 3,000 | — |
| France | — | 171,515 | 47,840 | — |
| Gambia | — | — | — | — |
| German Democratic Republic | — | 5,000 | 6,000 | — |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 355,725 | — | 67,135 | — |
| Ghana | 5,900 | — | — | — |
| Greece | — | 15,735 | — | 14,000 |
| Guatemala | — | — | 2,155 | — |
| Guyana | — | — | — | — |
| Haiti | — | — | 2,475 | — |
| Honduras | 3,750 | — | 185 | — |
| Hungary | 2,000 | — | 5,000 | — |
| Iceland | 2,500 | — | 2,000 | — |
| India | — | 42,700 | — | — |
| Indonesia | — | 15,000 | — | 3,200 |

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

| Countries | In Swiss Francs | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Governments | | National Societies | |
| | received | receivable | received | receivable |
| Iran | 30,000 | — | 23,115 | — |
| Iraq | — | — | 5,025 | — |
| Ireland | 10,000 | — | 5,225 | — |
| Israel | — | 15,025 | — | — |
| Italy | 81,000 | — | — | — |
| Ivory Coast | — | — | — | — |
| Jamaica | — | — | — | — |
| Japan | 78,700 | — | 63,515 | — |
| Jordan | — | 10,980 | — | 2,720 |
| Kenya | — | — | — | — |
| Khmer Republic (Cambodia) | — | — | — | — |
| Korea, Dem. People's Republic of | — | — | — | — |
| Korea, Republic of | — | 24,000 | 8,640 | — |
| Kuwait | — | 50,000 | — | — |
| Laos | — | — | — | — |
| Lebanon | 15,470 | — | 4,220 | — |
| Liberia | 18,750 | — | — | — |
| Liechtenstein | — | 15,000 | — | 3,600 |
| Luxembourg | — | 4,000 | — | 5,000 |
| Madagascar | 1,875 | — | — | — |
| Malawi | — | — | — | — |
| Malaysia | — | 11,000 | — | — |
| Mali | — | — | — | — |
| Malta | — | — | — | — |
| Mexico | — | 15,000 | — | — |
| Monaco | — | 5,045 | 3,500 | — |
| Mongolia | — | — | — | — |
| Morocco | 15,070 | — | — | — |
| Nepal | 1,525 | — | — | — |
| Netherlands | 50,000 | — | 35,000 | — |
| New Zealand | 32,365 | — | 11,645 | — |
| Nicaragua | — | — | — | — |
| Nigeria | — | 6,000 | — | 2,700 |
| Norway | 28,725 | — | — | — |
| Pakistan | — | — | — | — |
| Paraguay | — | — | — | — |
| Peru | — | — | — | 4,250 |
| Philippines | — | 30,695 | 21,665 | — |
| Poland | 30,000 | — | 15,000 | — |
| Portugal | — | 15,000 | — | 1,100 |
| Romania | — | — | 13,265 | — |
| San Marino | — | 2,720 | — | 2,720 |
| Saudi Arabia | — | — | — | — |
| Senegal | — | 2,000 | — | 2,000 |
| Sierra Leone | — | 5,880 | — | — |
| South Africa, Republic of | 26,880 | — | 12,850 | — |
| Spain | 8,000 | — | — | 12,000 |
| Sri Lanka | 2,315 | — | — | — |
| Sweden | — | 158,920 | 10,000 | — |
| Switzerland | 7,500,000 | — | — | — |

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

| Countries | In Swiss francs | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Governments | | National Societies | |
| | received | receivable | received | receivable |
| Syria | — | — | 2,225 | — |
| Tanzania | — | 3,115 | — | — |
| Thailand | 18,000 | — | 6,000 | — |
| Togo | — | — | — | — |
| Trinidad and Tobago | — | — | — | — |
| Tunisia | 2,000 | — | — | 3,000 |
| Turkey | — | — | — | 16,300 |
| Uganda | — | — | — | — |
| United Kingdom | 150,635 | — | 30,090 | — |
| United States of America | 187,500 | — | 187,500 | — |
| Upper Volta | — | — | — | — |
| USSR | — | — | 16,250 | — |
| Venezuela | — | — | — | — |
| Vietnam, Democratic Republic of | — | — | 2,205 | — |
| Vietnam, Republic of | — | — | — | — |
| Yugoslavia | — | 2,500 | 3,000 | — |
| Zaire | — | 9,750 | — | — |
| 1972 contributions | 8,933,295 | 809,610 | 771,330 | 81,500 |
| Settlements for previous years as shown in separate table below | 75,165 | — | 5,455 | — |
| Total of contributions | 9,008,460 | 809,610 | 776,785 | 81,500 |

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

SETTLEMENTS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

| Countries | Governments Sw. frs. | National Societies Sw. frs. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Australia | (3,160) | |
| Belgium | 135 | |
| Cameroon | 3,780 | |
| Canada | 34,600 | |
| Chile | | 785 |
| Colombia | | 5,070 |
| Ecuador | 765 | |
| Gambia | 1,000 | |
| India | (2,015) | |
| Italy | (2,875) | |
| Japan | 11,700 | |
| Kuwait | 30,000 | |
| Liechtenstein | | (600) |
| Malta | 1,535 | |
| Senegal | 1,400 | |
| Tunisia | | 200 |
| Uganda | (170) | |
| Upper Volta | 380 | |
| Venezuela | (1,910) | |
| | 75,165 | 5,455 |

Occasional Structure

SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS IN 1972

| A. Special Accounts | In Swiss francs | |
|---|-----------------|----------|
| | Expenditure | Receipts |
| PAST ACTION IN NIGERIA | | |
| Transport and fuel costs (settlement disputed matter) . . | 292,901 | |
| Sundry receipts | | 77,217 |
| Funds carried forward from 31 December 1971 . . 329,973 | | |
| Transfer various provisions 18,555 | | 348,528 |
| | 292,901 | 425,745 |
| Transfer balance to Special Fund for Relief Actions . . . | 132,844 | |
| | 425,745 | 425,745 |
| PAST ACTION IN JORDAN | | |
| Miscellaneous | 6,399 | 115,698 |
| Funds carried forward from 31 December 1971 66,253 | | |
| Allocation to Cheshire Homes, Amman . . . 95,000 | 28,747 | |
| | 35,146 | 115,698 |
| Transfer of balance to Cheshire Homes, Amman | 80,552 | |
| | 115,698 | 115,698 |

TABLE V
2**Occasional Structure****SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS IN 1972**

| | In Swiss francs | |
|---|-----------------|------------|
| | Expenditure | Receipts |
| INDIA/PAKISTAN/BANGLADESH | | |
| Joint action from 1.1.72 to 18.4.1972 | | |
| Personnel (salaries, travel, subsistence, insurance) | 2,851,368 | |
| Operating expenses | 1,061,633 | |
| Relief purchases | 2,233,864 | |
| | 6,146,865 | |
| Distribution of balance of Fr. 1,906,205 (incl. amount bt/fwd from 31.12.71) | | |
| — transfer 50 % to League | 953,103 | |
| | 7,099,968 | |
| Balance of excess receipts carried fwd to new ICRC action from 19.4 to 31.12.72 | 833,086 | |
| | 7,933,054 | |
| Government contributions | 5,849,496 | |
| National Society Contributions | 1,720,824 | |
| Contributions from organizations and individuals | 46,195 | |
| Other receipts | 316,539 | 7,933,054 |
| New ICRC action from 19.4 to 31.12.72 | | |
| Personnel (salaries, travel, subsistence, insurance) | 2,500,829 | |
| Operating expenses | 483,985 | |
| Relief purchases | 1,869,500 | |
| | 4,854,314 | |
| Excess receipts carried forward to 1973 | 1,626,711 | |
| | 6,481,025 | |
| Government contributions | 4,872,333 | |
| National Society contributions | 1,476,744 | |
| Contributions from organizations and individuals | 27,038 | |
| Other receipts | 104,910 | 6,481,025 |
| | 14,414,079 | 14,414,079 |

Occasional Structure

SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS IN 1972

TABLE V
3

| INDIA/PAKISTAN/BANGLADESH ACTION CONTRIBUTIONS IN FAVOUR OF RELIEF ACTIONS | Swiss francs | |
|---|---|--|
| | Joint ICRC/ League action 1.1.72 to 18.4.72 | New ICRC action 19.4.72 to 31.12.72 |
| GOVERNMENTS | | |
| Belgium | 705,498 | 170,245 |
| Canada | 962,500 | |
| Netherlands | | 118,300 |
| Norway | 900,000 | |
| Sweden | 401,123 | |
| Switzerland | | 2,000,000 |
| United Kingdom | 1,005,375 | 708,788* |
| United States of America (USAID) | 1,875,000 | 1,875,000 |
| | 5,849,496 | 4,872,333 |
| NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES | | |
| Australia | 4,567 | |
| Belgium | 87,700 | |
| Cyprus | 998 | |
| Denmark | | 549,186 |
| France | 154,430 | |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 60,675 | 72,780 |
| Ireland | 60,231 | |
| Japan | 79,802 | |
| Netherlands | 400,000 | 707,400 |
| New Zealand | 68,520 | |
| Norway | | 145,899 |
| Philippines | 1,950 | |
| Portugal | 1,000 | — |
| Rhodesia | 1,067 | 546 |
| South Africa | 8,164 | |
| Swaziland | | 933 |
| Switzerland | 250,000 | |
| Thailand | 1,835 | |
| League of Red Cross Societies | 539,885 | |
| | 1,720,824 | 1,476,744 |
| Sundry organizations and individuals | 46,195 | 27,038 |
| Totals | 7,616,515 | 6,376,115 |

* The third allocation of £100,000 reached us after the closing of the accounts for 1972 and will be shown in the accounts for 1973.

TABLE V
4**Occasional Structure****SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS IN 1972**

| | Swiss francs | |
|--|--------------|----------|
| | Expenses | Receipts |
| INDO-CHINA ACTION (after signature of cease-fire) | | |
| Advances from League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies | | 30,000 |
| Donation from ICRC | | 200,000 |
| Cost of preparation for future actions | 24,507 | |
| | 24,507 | 230,000 |
| Balance carried forward to 1973 | 205,493 | |
| | 230,000 | 230,000 |
| AMAZON ACTION | | |
| Sundry expenses | 4,058 | |
| Sundry receipts | | 4,584 |
| Carried forward from 31.12.1971 | | 8,710 |
| | 4,058 | 13,294 |
| Balance carried forward to 1973 | 9,236 | |
| | 13,294 | 13,294 |

Occasional Structure

SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS IN 1972

| B. Second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law | Swiss francs | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|
| | Expenses | Receipts |
| RECEIPTS | | |
| Voluntary contributions from the governments of: | | |
| Australia | | 91,912 |
| Austria | | 14,634 |
| Belgium | | 25,731 |
| Canada | | 58,425 |
| Cyprus | | 881 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | | 121,300 |
| Greece | | 4,000 |
| Israel | | 2,000 |
| Japan | | 87,076 |
| Lebanon | | 2,000 |
| Netherlands | | 50,000 |
| Norway | | 50,000 |
| Portugal | | 2,000 |
| Saudi Arabia | | 37,500 |
| Sweden | | 58,000 |
| Switzerland | | 220,000 |
| United Kingdom | | 138,956 |
| | | 964,415 |
| Voluntary contributions from National Societies: | | |
| Canada | | 5,000 |
| Germany (Fed. Rep.) | | 24,200 |
| Netherlands | | 10,000 |
| | | 39,200 |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Preparatory meetings, consultations with various organizations | 85,675 | |
| Documentation, including Report on the Conference | 337,169 | |
| Personnel | 688,771 | |
| Hire of hall and equipment | 227,182 | |
| Miscellaneous | 62,352 | |
| | 1,401,149 | 1,003,615 |
| DEFICIT | | |
| Borne by ICRC in the expense of its permanent structure | | 397,534 |
| | 1,401,149 | 1,401,149 |

TABLE VI

Special Fund for Relief Actions

| | Swiss francs | |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| | Expenses | Receipts |
| SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS IN 1972 | | |
| 1. BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD FROM 31 DECEMBER 1971 | | 2,551,053 |
| 2. RECEIPTS IN 1972 | | |
| 2.1 Product of public collection in Switzerland 867,799 | | |
| 2.2 Other donations for specific actions . . 1,408,635 | | |
| 2.3 Balance Nigeria action 132,844 | | |
| 2.4 Balance Jordan action 80,552 | | 2,489,830 |
| | | 5,040,883 |
| 3. EXPENDITURE IN 1972 | | |
| Purchases and forwarding of relief: | | |
| — Europe 51,478 | | |
| — Africa 232,984 | | |
| — Latin America 270,569 | | |
| — South East Asia 626,568 | | |
| — Middle East 1,191,695 | | |
| — Sundry relief operations 14,632 | | |
| | | 2,387,926 |
| — Maintenance of emergency stores 24,045 | 2,411,971 | |
| Transferred to Amazon action | 8,710 | (2,420,681) |
| | | 2,620,202 |
| 4. INDIA/PAKISTAN/BANGLADESH ACTION *3,079,813 | | |
| 5. INDO-CHINA ACTION 205,493 | | |
| 6. AMAZON ACTION 9,236 | | |
| 7. SPECIAL SCHOOL TEXTBOOK ACTION 273,617 | | 3,568,159 |
| | | 6,188,361 |
| * Justification of balance: Balance carried fwd to 1.1.72 620,016 | | |
| Surplus receipts: | | |
| — Joint action up to 18.4.72 833,086 | | |
| — New ICRC action starting 19.4.72 1,626,711 | | |
| | | <u>3,079,813</u> |

Special Funds

1. FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|--|
| | Sw. fr. | Sw. fr. | |
| Public securities: | | | |
| — Swiss Funds (market value Fr. 1,002,800.—) | 1,030,000.— | | Inalienable capital 1,028,252.52 |
| — West German Funds (market value Fr. 70,680.—) | 64,710.— | 1,094,710.— | Inalienable reserve: |
| Deposit with Swiss National Bank, Geneva | | 164,286.87 | — b/f from 1971 189,583.10 |
| Accounts receivable: | | | — Statutory allocation of 15 % of net revenue in 1972 8,395.— |
| — Administration Fédérale des Contributions, Berne (prepaid tax to be refunded) | 11,122.50 | | Total capital 1,226,230.62 |
| — German Federal Government (tax deducted at source, to be refunded) | 3,682.85 | 14,805.35 | |
| | | <u>1,273,802.22</u> | International Committee of the Red Cross: |
| | | | Funds in current account 47,571.60 |
| | | | <u>1,273,802.22</u> |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1972

| RECEIPTS | | Sw. fr. | Sw. fr. |
|--|----------|---------|------------------|
| Income from securities | | | 62,485.70 |
| Income from realization of securities: | | | |
| — profit on sales | 16,915.— | | |
| — loss on sales | 900.— | | 16,015.— |
| | | | 78,500.70 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Difference between purchase price and nominal value of securities purchased in 1972 | 15,288.— | | |
| Expenses on dealings in securities | 5,897.40 | | |
| Safekeeping charges | 668.50 | | |
| Audit fees | 420.— | | |
| Sundry | 260.20 | | 22,534.10 |
| RESULT | | | |
| Excess of receipts over expenditure | | | <u>55,966.60</u> |

STATUTORY ALLOCATION

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Statutory allocation to inalienable reserve: 15 % of net revenue (Art. 8 of the Statutes) | 8,395.— |
| Statutory allocation to the ICRC of balance of net revenue (Article 7 of the Statutes) | 47,571.60 |
| | <u>55,966.60</u> |

2. AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Sw. fr. | | Sw. fr. |
| Swiss and other Government securities | 89,000.— | Inalienable capital | 100,000.— |
| Other Swiss securities | <u>23,945.45</u> | Reserve for price fluctuations | <u>14,544.75</u> |
| | 112,945.45 | | 114,544.75 |
| Less: Provision for price fluctuations (adjustment of value) | <u>2,575.45</u> | | |
| Total market value of securities | 110,370.— | ICRC | |
| Cash in banks | 7,668.— | — Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, current account | 2,311.20 |
| Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be refunded) | <u>817.95</u> | — Creditor (allocation to Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam still to be withdrawn) | <u>2,000.—</u> |
| | <u>118,855.95</u> | | <u>4,311.20</u> |
| | | | <u>118,855.95</u> |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1972

RECEIPTS

| | Sw. fr. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Income from securities | 2,409.25 |
| Interest on bank deposit | 10.40 |
| Sundry | <u>377.25</u> |
| | <u>2,796.90</u> |

EXPENDITURE

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Auditors' fee | 300.— |
| Safekeeping and bank charges | <u>185.70</u> |
| | <u>485.70</u> |

RESULT

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1972 allocated to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, pursuant to resolution VI of the XX1st International Conference of the Red Cross in 1969 at Istanbul | <u>2,311.20</u> |
|--|-----------------|

3. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | | |
|--|------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| | Sw. fr. | | Sw. fr. | Sw. Fr. |
| Swiss Government securities (market value Fr. 30,720.—) | 32,000.— | Capital | | 25,000. |
| Deposit at Swiss National Bank, Geneva . . | 13,962.90 | Reserve: | | |
| Administration fédérale des Contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be refunded) | 288.— | — Balance brought forward from 1971 | 22,182.90 | |
| ICRC, Augusta Fund a/c | <u>2,311.20</u> | — Excess of receipts over expen- diture in 1972 | <u>1,379.20</u> | <u>23,562.</u> |
| | <u>48,562.10</u> | | | <u>48,562.</u> |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1972

RECEIPTS

| | Sw. Fr. |
|--|-----------------|
| Income from securities | 960.— |
| Transfer of balance as at 31 December 1972 of Augusta Fund Receipts and Expen- diture Account, pursuant to resolution VI of the XX1st International Conference of the Red Cross, Istanbul 1969 | <u>2,311.20</u> |
| | <u>3,271.20</u> |

EXPENDITURE

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Safekeeping charge | 17.— |
| Printing charges | 1,575.— |
| Audit fees | <u>300.—</u> |
| TOTAL | <u>1,892.—</u> |

RESULT

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1972 | <u>1,379.20</u> |
|---|-----------------|

4. THE CLARE R. BENEDICT FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972

(expressed in US\$: appropriations of revenue not included)

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| | \$ | | \$ |
| Securities: | | Capital | 1,000,000.— |
| (Market value \$1,217,900) | 1,050,096.53 | Reserve for market fluctuations | 72,111.06 |
| Cash in bank | 159,370.08 | Receipts and Expenditure Account: balance for distribution | 137,355.55 |
| | <u>1,209,466.61</u> | | <u>1,209,466.61</u> |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1972

RECEIPTS

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Income from securities | 59,634.32 |
| Interest on bank deposits | 5,509.09 |
| Net income on sales of securities: | |
| — book profit on sales | 18,186.75 |
| — book loss on sales | <u>17,498.49</u> |
| | 688.26 |
| | <u>65,831.67</u> |

EXPENDITURE

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Safekeeping charges, fees and other administrative expenses . . . | 4,546.63 |
| Transfer of net profit on sale of securities to Reserve for market fluctuations | <u>688.26</u> |
| | <u>5,234.89</u> |

RESULT

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Excess of revenue over expenses | <u>60,596.78</u> |
|---|------------------|

BALANCE FOR DISTRIBUTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Balance bt/fwd from 1971 | 76,758.77 |
| Excess revenue over expenses in 1972, as above | <u>60,596.78</u> |
| Balance for distribution as at 31 December 1972 | <u>137,355.55</u> |

ANNUAL REPORT 1972

As it does every year, the International Committee has published a report, with illustrations, summarizing its activities during 1972.¹ This *Annual Report*, like earlier reports, is divided into four parts: practical activities, general activities, activities relating to information, and the financial position of the ICRC and the Special Funds it administers.

First it gives an account of activities in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe. Owing to their larger scale, operations conducted in various countries of the Middle East are dealt with separately in great detail.

Then follows a full description of the institution's general activities regarding the development of international humanitarian law. Several pages are given to the effort to disseminate the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions, the "Soldier's Manual", the school textbook and the "Teacher's Manual". The work of the Legal Division receives special attention and the report contains an account of the Conferences of Red Cross Experts and of Government Experts held in Vienna and Geneva last year.

One chapter describes the work of specialized services such as the Central Tracing Agency, the International Tracing Service at Arolsen, Delegation Servicing, the Telecommunication Service and the Relief Service, whose activities greatly increased in 1972. The Agency alone received 82,587 enquiries and communications (as against 41,198 in 1971) and forwarded 79,296 messages (as against 50,799 in the preceding year).

¹ *Annual Report 1972*, ICRC, Geneva, 1973, 164 pages. This report, which is published in English, French, Spanish and German, can be obtained from the ICRC at 12 Swiss francs a copy.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR ARAB COUNTRIES

The second session of the Regional Training Institute for senior staff of Red Crescent Societies in Arab countries was held in Amman from 7 to 27 July 1973. The seminar, which was organized by the League of Red Cross Societies in active co-operation with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society and its President Dr. Abu-Goura, was attended by twenty-nine persons—including seven ladies—from the following countries: Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The League was represented by Mr. Y. Kiamouche and Dr. Zielinsky, and the ICRC by Mr. M.-A. Boisard.

The seminar participants attended courses conducted by various lecturers. The first few days were given to an analysis of the organization and structure of the International Red Cross. Then the League representatives carried out a practical exercise of relief distribution to the supposed victims of a natural disaster. They publicized National Society activities designed to promote operations, recruit volunteers, extend medical assistance and set up "blood banks". The ICRC representative submitted statements on international humanitarian law and the procedure governing the application of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949¹.

During the second week, Royal University professors lectured on such subjects as the planning, administration and financing of National Societies; the psychological, social or cultural factors affecting the growth of voluntary organizations, and the part which Societies could play in national development and the protection of the environment. During the third week, the participants briefly

¹ *Plate.*

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

outlined their Societies' activities with special reference to the recruiting of volunteers, social welfare, co-operation with the ICRC regarding the application of the Geneva Conventions, medical assistance, relief for the victims of natural disasters or armed conflicts, and so forth.

True to the Training Institute's rule that the substance of the talks be furnished by the participants themselves, the experts and professors present confined themselves to leading or animating the discussions, which were of unflinching interest. Coming as they did from countries where human problems arose in different contexts, the participants had an opportunity to compare their experiences. They reached the conclusion that Arab countries offered a vast field of activity for Red Crescent Societies which, as voluntary institutions in permanent contact with the reality of everyday life, could not only contribute to the prevention or lessening of individual suffering, but could play a determinant role in the medico-social and cultural spheres.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ASSISTANCE IN INDO-CHINA

The Indo-China Operational Group (IOG) teams are continuing to give support to the National Red Cross Societies' work of relief distribution and medical assistance.

Republic of Vietnam

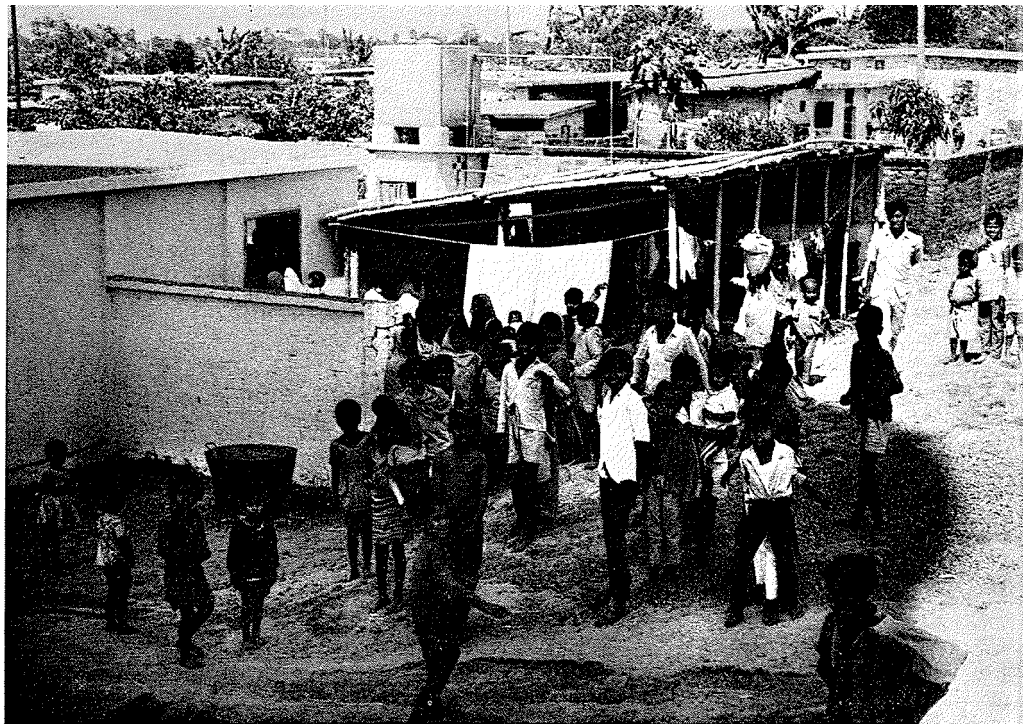
The IOG co-operates in the Vietnam Red Cross distributions. In July, more than fifteen thousand families (some 100,000 persons) in 34 provinces were reached by these operations. The nine members of the IOG delegation working in the four regions of the country include four delegates, a doctor and a delegate of the Central Tracing Agency.

International Red Cross Assistance in Indo-China



Khmer Republic: Belgian Red Cross doctors at Svay-Rieng examining the arm of a boy whose hand had to be amputated after a grenade explosion.

Photo IOG/Geneva



Bangladesh: At Mirpur, near Dacca, one of the anti-scabies centres operated by the ICRC.

Photo Steinemann/ICRC

Jordan: Amman, at the Regional Training Institute organized under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies with the co-operation of the Jordan Red Crescent, the ICRC delegate (*left*) gives a talk on the Geneva Conventions.



Khmer Republic

The IOG is concentrating its main effort on setting up camps for displaced persons. For those who recently arrived in Phnom Penh, as a result of the increased intensity of the fighting, it has been necessary to erect wooden huts, in which, by the end of August, 3,000 people will have been housed. In ten camps the small infirmaries and sanitary facilities are dependent on water brought in by a tank-lorry service arranged jointly by the IOG and the Ministry of Health. The camps have their own cleaning squads.

On 10 August relief supplies were distributed to bombed victims in Neak Luong. Ten tons of rice, a ton of dried fish, tarpaulins, mosquito-nets and disinfectant were shared out among the survivors.

The Belgian Red Cross medical team at Svay Rieng and the Swiss Red Cross medical team in the Kanta Bopha children's hospital, in Phnom Penh, are carrying on their work.¹

Laos

The IOG continues its co-operation with the Lao Red Cross to assist displaced persons, and the work of the medical teams goes on unabated. The French Red Cross mobile team, based on Paksane, gives medical care to the inhabitants of several villages on the banks of the Mekong, while the British Red Cross contingent in the same town is mainly occupied in reorganizing the town hospital and several dispensaries in the region. In addition, a large-scale vaccination programme is under way in co-operation with the local health service.

At Paklay, the Japanese Red Cross team is vaccinating 120 people a day against various diseases. At Luang Prabang the two Swiss Red Cross teams are still working at full pressure.

¹ *Plate*

*DISSEMINATION OF
THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS*

CANADA

The Canadian Red Cross had devoted some time ago a special number of its official publication to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. This was an admirably prepared issue, considerable extracts of which were quoted in our own review.¹ We bring here to the notice of our readers some of the activities recently introduced by the Canadian National Society, concerning particularly the dissemination of knowledge of the Conventions among youth.

Since 1969 Red Cross Youth in Canada has produced audio-visual and graphic material on the Geneva Conventions.

This material was used in three ways:

1. By the teacher/sponsor of enrolled classes to acquaint the Red Cross Youth club with the Geneva Conventions.
2. By field-workers in the 10 divisions to acquaint prospective teacher/sponsors and clubs with Red Cross.
3. By Red Cross Youth staff members at teacher workshops where the Programme for Youth is being previewed.

In addition to materials dealing *solely* with the Geneva Conventions, both National office and the divisions have produced graphics and audio-visuals on Henry Dunant—the man and his ideas. It is impossible to speak of Henry Dunant without referring to the Geneva Conventions.

* * *

¹ See *International Review*, December 1972.

ROMANIA

In order to ensure the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 among the population, the Romanian Red Cross has continued the work it has been doing over the last few years with that end in view. This undertaking has included the following activities:

- the subjects of its courses on hygiene and first aid, followed in recent years by hundreds of thousands of Romanians, are based on the spirit of international humanitarian law and are related to the Geneva Conventions of 1949;
- as a part of its courses for voluntary Red Cross nurses, organized once again in the autumn of 1972, information has been given regarding the rights and obligations of senior voluntary medical personnel in armed conflicts or other extraordinary occurrences, such as natural disasters, etc.;
- the instruction of medical groups and other Red Cross units—numbering tens of thousands of first aiders—is given with the aid of a manual (“Manualul grupei Sanitare”) drafted in the spirit of the Geneva Conventions and setting out their basic principles;
- in conferences, symposiums and other gatherings organized by the Romanian Red Cross, various aspects of international humanitarian law are also included in the lectures dealing with the functions, duties and tasks of the Red Cross;
- in the articles published in “Sănătatea”, which is the press bulletin of the Romanian Red Cross National Council, as well as by other means, the National Society shows that it is in favour of mobilizing international public opinion for States to be required to observe norms of international law that are valid for all. It lends its support to any action of which, the purpose is the application of the rules stipulated in the Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims and the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

The Romanian Red Cross is in contact with all circles of the population, including industrial and agricultural workers, intellectuals, senior personnel in the medical and nursing professions, students, schoolchildren, etc., and it co-operates, in all its activities, and notably with regard to spreading the ideas contained in the Geneva Conventions, with the different State institutions and people's organizations. In this respect, it may be pointed out that a new issue of the entire text of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 came out in a volume entitled "Romania si tratatele internationale" (Romania and international treaties), printed in 1972 by the Military Publishing House in Bucarest.

By taking part in the deliberations of the Conferences of Red Cross Experts at The Hague (1971) and Vienna (1972), the Romanian Red Cross has contributed to the development of humanitarian law. Moreover, it has emphasized, in its various activities, in the press as well as at international meetings, the efforts which are undertaken for the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law and has stressed their significance.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

JEAN PICTET: " LE DROIT HUMANITAIRE ET LA PROTECTION DES VICTIMES DE LA GUERRE " ¹

A series of lectures on the law of war was added in 1972 to the various courses on human rights which are arranged every summer by the International Institute of Human Rights at the University of Strasbourg. The Henry-Dunant Institute, which is organizing the new series of lectures, has sought to make them known to a wider circle of readers, and is publishing their texts, setting out the very different aspects of the law of armed conflicts, in several successive volumes.

The first volume in this series² is by Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President of the ICRC and lecturer at the University of Geneva. Its study cannot be too highly recommended to all those who take an interest, whether closely or slightly, in this particular branch of international humanitarian law. Its significance and topical importance are clearly apparent from a perusal of the titles of its four main chapters: *What is international humanitarian law?—The principles of humanitarian law—The general provisions of the Geneva Conventions—The rules for the application of the Conventions.*

Most clearly and convincingly, Mr. Pictet unfolds the subject of his lectures, the characteristics of which are of a moral as much as of a legal character, and summarizes a topic containing particular significance in this rapidly changing world of ours. Humanitarian law symbolizes, indeed, the defence of essential human rights, which are today threatened in many parts of the world. The designation "humanitarian" is thus quite satisfactory, since the provisions contained therein are a transposition in positive law of considerations of a moral order. The book will therefore be read with advantage not only by jurists but also by those who are deeply concerned with problems pertaining to social philosophy and to the sociological aspects of institutions. Furthermore, it will constitute a valuable

¹ A. W. Sijthoff, Leiden-Henry-Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1973.

² This first volume is in French.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

reference work where teaching is concerned, for international humanitarian law, having by now established itself in the universities and research centres of several countries, will rescue, to the extent that it will become more widely known by those who will have to apply it, an increasingly large number of lives and will aid mankind to become conscious of its duties towards the victims.

There is a close relationship between the law of armed conflicts and human rights, and Mr. Pictet was one of the first to bring it out clearly, but without attempting to attach the latter to the former. For he considers that though there is unquestionably a connection between the law of armed conflicts and human rights and that they are in fact complementary, this does not mean at all that they are not distinct from each other. Indeed, the division is bound to remain as, on analysis, vast differences between the two legal systems become further apparent, showing that the first is applicable in time of war, while the second holds good essentially in time of peace.

When the Geneva Conventions are faithfully and honourably applied, they already offer, in their present form, effective protection to victims of war. That is why the ICRC, in undertaking to develop humanitarian law, does not seek to recast these instruments in a new form, nor does it even attempt to revise them, but only to supplement them by the addition of Protocols. The chapter devoted by Mr. Pictet to the principles of humanitarian law occupies, thus, a central place in this project and illuminates the chapters that follow, which take up the largest amount of space in the book and in which are summarized the general provisions and rules of application of the Conventions.

As the results obtained are constantly liable to be jeopardized by the technical advances of science, humanitarian ideals demand that law, too, should have an increasingly large field of application and that the protection of war victims, the present outlines of which are summarized, and its profound significance elucidated by Mr. Pictet in his admirable work, should be rendered ever more efficacious.

J.-G. L.

International Training Center for Technical Orthopedics, *International Rehabilitation Review*, New York, 1973, No. 1.

The International Training Center for Technical Orthopedics was founded in Teheran by the Government of Iran and the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran in 1962. Its international activities were begun in 1962 and the Training Center further expanded its activities in 1972 in cooperation with and under the auspices of the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean.

The following training courses are presently offered at the Center:

For students from Iran—(a) three-year course leading to professional level of prosthetic or orthotic technician ;

(b) 18-month course for students from provinces in orthotics who are to staff the four Orthotic Centers being established in Mashed, Tabriz, Kermanshah and Isfahan, as well as small orthotic centers to be attached to large hospitals throughout the country ;

(c) 12-month courses for qualified shoemakers to specialize in orthopedic shoemaking.

For students from countries other than Iran—(a) 18-month training course for entire teams from one country to establish a national center ;

(b) 18-month training courses for individual students in prosthetics or orthotics ;

(c) 12-month training course for students in orthopedic shoemaking ;

(d) 1 to 12-month up-grading training courses covering specific or overall aspects of technical orthopedics for students with background experience in this profession.

In 1971, for example, nearly 20 students from Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Kuwait, Pakistan and the Yemen Arab Republic completed training courses and returned to their home countries.

During 1972 approximately 4,000 orthopedic appliances were produced for patients from throughout Iran and neighboring countries.

John F. ...

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12, 1949¹

Some Publications

| | Sw. Fr |
|---|--------|
| The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. 2nd Ed. 1950. 245 pp. | 10.— |
| Commentary published under the general editorship of Mr. J. Pictet, member of ICRC: | |
| — Vol. 1: Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field — 466 pp. | |
| bound | 40.— |
| paper-back | 30.— |
| — Vol. 2: Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea — 320 pp. | |
| bound | 35.— |
| paper-back | 25.— |
| — Vol. 3: Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War — 764 pp. | |
| bound | 50.— |
| paper-back | 40.— |
| — Vol. 4: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War — 660 pp. | |
| bound | 45.— |
| paper-back | 35.— |
| Brief Summary for Members of Armed Forces and the General Public , 13 pp. | 1.50 |
| Course of Five Lessons , 102 pp. | 7.— |
| Essential Provisions , 4 pp.. . . . | 0.30 |
| Soldier's Manual , 24 pp. | 0.50 |
| Rights and Duties of Nurses under the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 — 45 pp. (for orders exceeding 100 copies Sw. Fr. 1.— per copy) | 1.50 |

*

| | |
|---|------|
| International Red Cross Handbook. ² Conventions—Statutes and Regulations—Resolutions of the International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, 11th ed. 1971; 8vo, 607 pp. | 40.— |
|---|------|

¹ These publications and the full list of ICRC publications may be obtained from the ICRC Documentation Department, 7 avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva.

² This joint publication can be obtained at the above address or from the League of Red Cross Societies, Case postale 2099, CH-1211 Geneva 19.



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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN** — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA** — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA** — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA** — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA** — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA** — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BAHRAIN** — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BELGIUM** — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA** — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA** — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL** — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA** — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S. S. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA** — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI** — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON** — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA** — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, MAY 1H6*.
- CHILE** — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA** — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA** — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA** — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA** — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA** — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY** — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK** — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR** — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT** (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR** — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- ETHIOPIA** — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND** — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE** — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris, CEDEX 08*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** — German Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA** — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE** — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA** — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA** — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI** — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS** — Honduran Red Cross, 1a Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, N° 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY** — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pt. 249.
- ICELAND** — Icelandic Red Cross, Øldugötú 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavík*.
- INDIA** — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA** — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN** — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Tehran*.
- IRAQ** — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND** — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY** — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST** — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA** — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN** — Japanese Red Cross, 1-1-5 Shiba Daimon, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN** — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA** — Kenya Red Cross Society, St John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC** — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA** — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA** — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam Sandong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT** — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS** — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON** — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO** — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, FL-9490 *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Jamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14, Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste 305, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, Oslo. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H - Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Dr Dawood Pota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle Andrés Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruijs & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, S-114 51, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Regional Community Park, Wrightson Road Extension, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1 X 7 E.J.*
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 20006, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow B-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 đường Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2838 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.